SPREAD OF FLAG SMUT OF WHEAT

Area in Which Infected Fields Have Been Found Has Increased 700 Square Miles.

GROW RESISTANT VARIETIES

Spores of Disease Are Carried From Field to Field—Farmers in Infested Area Are Urged to Consult County Agent.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Although there have been no serious commercial losses in this country resulting from the spread of flag smut of wheat in the region adjacent to St. Louis in Illinois and Missouri, the area in which infected fields have been found has increased since 1921 from 72 to about 700 square miles, and the United States Department of Agricul-

Flag Smut of Wheat—Smutted Plant Is Stunted—Compared With Healthy Plant.

ture believes that attempts at eradication are likely to fail and that, in order to check the spread of this disease, attention should be given to the growing of varieties immune or highly resistant to the disease. In Australia, where conditions are similar to those in some parts of this country, fields sometimes show losses as high as 20 per cent and the infection in general is like that of bunt or stinking smut in our own wheat-growing regions. In two states where this smut has been found parts of fields have shown losses as high as 20 per cent, but it is doubtful if field losses there have ever been as much as 5 per cent of the crop.

Highly Resistant Varieties.

A number of varieties of wheat grown in this area have been found not to take the disease at all, or to be highly resistant to it. Of the soft red winter wheats, Red Rock, Stoner or Marvelous, Fulcaster, Mammoth Red and Dietz are in this class. Of the hard red winter wheats, Illinois 10-110, Kanred, Illinois 12-41, and P-1068, are highly resistant, if not immune. Numerous other strains and varieties have shown high resistance, but some varieties that have been very popular in this district have been found to take flag smut infection very readily.

Wind Carries Spores.

Investigations indicate the probability that the spores of the disease are carried by the wind from field to field, and for this reason it is doubtful if any quarantine measures can be effective in preventing its spread. There is strong indication that the growing of resistant varieties is the least expensive and most dependable method of preventing loss. Crop rotation also will help to keep the disease under control, for, unless a variety is completely resistant, growing wheat after wheat will increase the infection in a field.

Farmers within or near the infested area are urged to consult with their county agents or state experiment station and arrange to get supplies of these recommended varieties for sowing this fall.

RAPE IS IDEAL FOR PASTURE

Found Especially Valuable in North Dakota Because It Is Not Injured by Frost.

In North Dakota they have found that an ideal fall pasture can be provided by sowing two or three pounds of rape seed per acre in the corn at the last cultivation. If the corn is to be hogged off, rape will furnish an ideal pasture for the fall season. It is especially valuable because it is not injured by light frosts. In fact, it has been found good for forage purposes until time of severe freezing.

WASTE OF GRAIN EACH YEAR

Much Loss Caused Every Season by Poor Shocking—Man Driving Binder Can Help.

Every season there is much waste of grain caused by poor shocking. The man driving the binder can help the shocker by making timely adjustments, so that all the bundles are of proper size and shape and the band placed in the proper position on the bundle.

Best Alfalfa Fertilizer.

Alfalfa being a legume means that acid phosphate will very likely be the best fertilizer to apply, especially if manure is applied.

Quail Devour Grasshoppers.

A good, active prairie chicken will put hundreds of grasshoppers out of business every day. Good thing to remember next fall.

Weeds Interfere in Rotation.

Weeds may interfere with the regular system of rotation.

Beet Tops Profitable.

The most profitable use is made of beet tops when they are siloed and fed with alfalfa hay or other forage and possibly supplemented with grain or concentrate feeds.

Place for Surplus Stock.

The best place for a breeder of any kind of live stock to sell his surplus is at home.

Sudan Grass for Pasture.

Sudan grass will furnish abundant pasture for hogs.

FURNISH PROTECTION FOR CRANBERRY BOGS

Beneficial Effect of Sanding Is Noted in Wisconsin.

Frost Hazards Greatly Reduced and Water Supply Conserved by Eliminating Need for Frequent Flooding—Reduces Labor.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Observations by the weather bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture on the beneficial effect of sanding cranberry bogs have recently been confirmed in a report from the cranberry experiment station near Cranmoor, Wis. According to the report there is an average of 58 days between the last spring and first fall frost (June 25 to August 22) over unsanded bog, as against 118 days between the last spring and first fall frost over sanded bog.

This represents a gain of 95 per cent in length of frost-free season on sanded bog. The item of sanding, therefore, greatly reduces frost hazards and conserves the water supply by elliminating the need for frequent flooding to protect against summer frosts. Sanding not only permits but requires deeper and better drainage, and is an insurance against fires on a bog in dry times. Sanding, together with thicker setting of plants, reduces labor and expense of weeding, besides insuring earlier cropping on the bog.

SUITABLE CABBAGE STORAGE

House Should Be So Arranged and Constructed as to Prevent Drip Striking Heads.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Cabbage for storage should be carefully grown and handled and of a variety well adapted to keeping, say the vegetable specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. The heads should be solid with all loose leaves removed and practically free from injuries caused by insects and diseases. They should be placed in a storage house so constructed and arranged as to prevent drip from the structure striking the stored heads. It is also essential that moisture and ventilation be so controlled as to prevent the condensation of moisture on the cabbage while in storage. The temperature maintained in common storage houses may vary from 32 degrees to 45 degrees or 50 degrees F., depending on outdoor conditions. In no case should the cabbage be allowed to freeze.

The usual type of construction employed in commercial storage houses is that of a broad, low house with an alley sufficiently wide to admit a team and wagon through the center, and

Heads Well Adapted for Storing.

with the storage bins or shelves arranged on either side. The cabbage is placed on shelves in layers one to three layers deep, or in crates or ventilated bins. Banks, pits, and cellars are also largely used for the keeping of the crop.

HOW TO RENEW STRAWBERRY

Leave Only Enough Old Plants to Start Runners—Patch Should Be Mowed and Raked.

The time to renew the strawberries for next year's crop is immediately after this year's crop is harvested. Only enough old plants should be left in the rows to start the runners. The best berries are produced on the new growth. Before the plants are thinned the whole patch should be mowed, then thoroughly raked and all the old leaves burned. This will destroy a great many insects that had intended to winter over on the plants. It will also get rid of numerous diseases that might be carried on the old plants. If the whole patch is burned over it should be done on a very windy day, else the crown of the plants will be injured past recovery.

RYE AND VETCH HELP SOILS

Combination Makes Fine Crop for Cattle and Contributes Source for Nitrogen.

Rye and hairy vetch make a very fine soiling crop for cattle. Vetch with rye also greatly adds to the crop for soil improvement. Vetch, being a legume, contributes a source for nitrogen-gathering organisms and thus helps enrich the soil in that constituent. One bushel of rye to thirty or forty pounds of vetch makes a good combination. As vetch seed are usually high, less may be planted, though with less benefit to thin soil.

Special Care for Small Pigs.

Keep the pigs coming, and help them pass through the weaning period without getting rough-haired, and developing symptoms of runtiness.

Pays to Oil Tractor.

It pays a farmer to give his tractor the same care that his wife gives her sewing machine.

When Weeds Die Young.

Bad weeds die young on well-run farms.

Rid Hogs of Lice.

A crude oil shampoo will rid hogs of lice. Give it to them from a rubbing post. Wrap a post with burlap sacks and soak the sacks with oil every few days.

Alfalfa Seldom Clogs Drain.

Alfalfa is popularly supposed to clog up drain tile. As a matter of fact this trouble seems to be very rare.

Best Food for Insects.

Find out what the insects don't like and give 'em lots of it.

RADIO

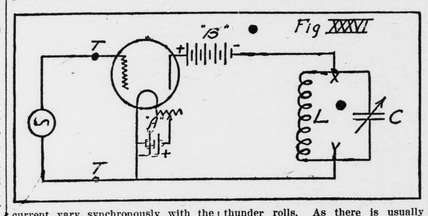
VACUUM TUBE USED AS AN OSCILLATOR

Transforms Direct Current Energy Into Undamped Alternating Current of Any Frequency.

As an oscillator, a three-electrode vacuum tube has the property of transforming the direct current energy supplied to the plate circuit into an undamped alternating current of any desired frequency. By connecting the tube functioning as an oscillator in the proper electrical circuit, alternating currents have been obtained ranging in frequency from one-half cycle per second to 150,000,000 cycles per second. In fact, a vacuum tube used as an oscillator is about the only source of undamped alternating current at radio frequency available for the amateur.

Undamped or continuous wave telegraphy and radio telephony are made possible only by use of the vacuum tubes.

When the three-electrode vacuum tube was functioning as an amplifier it was explained just how operating the grid at a midpoint of the characteristic curve caused the plate current to vary synchronously with the grid potential. Not only did the plate

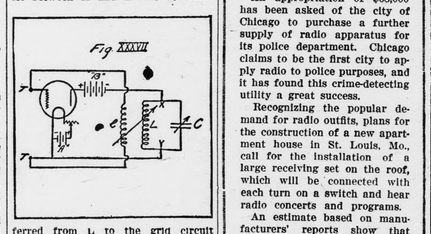


current vary synchronously with the grid potential, but if the plate circuit were tuned the potential variation in the external plate circuit was an amplified reproduction of the change in grid circuit potential.

In Fig. XXXVI is shown a three-electrode vacuum tube with an alternator furnishing an alternating difference of potential to the grid circuit at T-T. The plate circuit of the tube is connected to a circuit containing an inductance L and a capacity C, which together form a tuned circuit, between the points X and Y. By adjusting the value of the variable condenser, C, the natural period of the tuned circuit between X and Y can be made the same as the frequency of the alternator furnishing the alternating grid potential applied to the grid circuit at T-T. When this condition is reached, the tuned circuit between X and Y becomes an infinite impedance in the external plate circuit. The potential variations between X and Y are now maximum and are exact amplified reproductions of the potential variations applied to the grid circuit by the alternator.

When a three-electrode vacuum tube is used as a source of undamped alternating current, it is not excited by an alternator connected to the grid circuit. Instead some of the output of the plate circuit is coupled back to the grid circuit, thus making the tube self-exciting. Fig. XXXVII shows how this is accomplished.

In place of the alternator that was connected across the grid circuit at T-T to externally excite the tube by applying an alternating current to the grid circuit, there is an inductance l. The two coils forming the inductance l and L are placed close together so that the potential variations that exist between X and Y will be transferred from L to the grid circuit through the medium of the coil l, which has replaced the alternator.



Any disturbance in the circuits—electrically—such as the tuning of either the A or B battery will cause a change between the points X and Y. This change will be transferred from the plate circuit to the grid circuit by the magnetic coupling existing between the two coils L and l. The frequency at which the tube will oscillate will depend on the values of L and l, while the amplitude of the oscillator will be determined by the degree of coupling that exists between the two coils L and l.

The grid potential variations impressed across the terminals T-T by the coil l have the same effect in the plate circuit as a potential K (when K is the amplification factor of the tube) times as great applied directly to the plate circuit. When the plate circuit potential variations are just equal to the potential variations in the tuned circuit, between the points X and Y, and both are increasing and decreasing together, that is in phase, the oscillations in the tuned circuit will be sustained or undamped.

The amplitude of the oscillations will neither increase nor decrease. Should the potential variations in the plate circuit be greater than the potential operating in the tuned circuit, between the points X and Y, then the oscillations in the tuned circuit will increase in amplitude until the tube becomes saturated. At this point the upper and lower bends of the characteristic curve keep the amplitude of the plate circuit oscillations from further increasing as the amplitude of the grid circuit oscillations are increased.

SOME TRUTHS ABOUT STATIC

It Exists in All Seasons and Can Be Reduced by Several Known Processes.

In an exceedingly interesting article in Radio Merchandising, John Walker Harrington discusses the question of summer static. "What are the facts of static?" he asks. "Static consists of strays or of certain electrical disturbances which must be counteracted if we would have perfect transmission. It furnishes a means of relieving the tedium of success, just as engine troubles keep the automobilist from drifting into the calm of a smug complacency. It is not well for a radioist to be too sure of himself, and static is an antidote to inflation, which is just as good in winter as it is in summer. There is static when there is snow and rain—and plenty of it when the thunder rolls. As there is usually more lightning in the hot months than in the cold ones, we are likely to have a little more static in warm weather.

"The reduction of static is a process which has its own technique and is as much a part of the game as the meeting of storm conditions is an essential factor in navigation. By making more use of the three-electrode bulb, by tuning receiving instruments more sharply, by employing directional receiving antennae so that the loop is turned toward the point from which the message is coming, static may be, and is, reduced and even eliminated. The amateur knows it thoroughly well, and the broadcaster knows it. It has merely become the custom to speak in awe-struck tones about this condition as though everybody would be deeply offended, if it were not regarded as something to be dreaded and feared."

TIPS TO RADIOISTS

The Buffalo News says: "By throwing a kiss by wireless a Buffalo girl will christen the new broadcasting apparatus." Who wants to be kissed in the ear?

A Freehold (N. J.) paper suggests that some genius arrange a radio set for the farmer's plow handles, so he may be entertained while covering the many weary miles of furrows.

The radio presents great possibilities in the way of travelless honeymoons. In their little nests the newlyweds can hear the roar of Niagara, the waves beating on the seashore or the clerk in a $10 a day hotel quoting rates.

An appropriation of $68,000 has been asked of the city of Chicago to purchase a further supply of radio apparatus for its police department. Chicago claims to be the first city to apply radio to police purposes, and it has found this crime-detecting utility a great success.

Recognizing the popular demand for radio outfits, plans for the construction of a new apartment house in St. Louis, Mo., call for the installation of a large receiving set on the roof, which will be connected with each turn on a switch and hear radio concerts and programs.

An estimate based on manufacturers' reports show that more than $5,000,000 a week is being spent on radio equipment in the United States. Since the new art became popular in Canada the increase in sales has increased 100 per cent each month since December, the month of April showing an estimated increase of several thousand per cent in sales over December, 1919.

The unemployment problem of engineers and electrical technicians has been solved by the radio boom, according to a report issued by the Federated American Engineering Societies. Since January 1 the society has placed in employment more than 900 engineers, and is continuing its placement at the rate of 20 a day. Electrical and mechanical engineers benefit mostly by the growth of the new industry.

'WIRED WIRELESS' FOR FARMS

New Scheme for Those That Are Out of the Regular Broadcasting Range.

A new scheme for "wired wireless" is in contemplation by certain radio experts by means of which millions of farmers now out of the regular broadcasting range will be enabled to "listen in" to market and agricultural reports with small crystal sets which have a receiving range of 15 to 25 miles. This scheme takes into consideration the broadcasting of speech by means of the electrical power lines which cover the country with a network of wires. A sending station may be at one end of a wire which penetrates many miles into the "backwoods," and any farmer who is located less than 30 miles or so from this wire anywhere along the route can "listen in" with ease on a low-priced crystal outfit.

High Frequency.

In the ordinary house alternating current the current changes usually about 60 times a second. This is called 60-cycle or the frequency of the current. In wireless this frequency is speeded up many times by various kinds of apparatus and is called high frequency. The frequency frequently reaches thousands of cycles or changes per second. This high frequency is what causes the ether to be disturbed sufficiently to make the sending of a message possible. The rectification of the alternating current thus produced is what is actually heard in the receivers. Both crystal and vacuum tube detectors act as rectifiers.

Ship Rates Are Increased.

Forty-four ship radio stations operated and controlled by the Ship Owners' Radio service increased the ship message rate from four cents to eight cents per word for all classes of ship service, beginning July 1. The radio ship stations owned by the Alaska Steamship company, which are also operated by the Ship Owners' Radio service, will not, however, increase the present rate of four cents per word.

Women's Gowns More Elaborate

When the summer season started we heard a great deal about simplicity, and although we have had our share of that this season, still there has been more elaboration of the late summer costumes than usual, writes a fashion correspondent in the New York Times. This is especially true with regard to the thinner organdies and cotton crepes and voiles, for they are pro-

The Frock That Is Made of Soft Crepe With Trimming of Graduated Lengths of Velvet Ribbon.

vided with laces and flutings and ruffflings galore and drip ribbons from every conceivable point.

This is especially noticeable at the seaside resorts or in the mountains where any sort of a formal life is indulged in. There are clothes for hours of the day which permit the more knockabout things, but at any kind of function in the afternoon or evening smartly dressed women appear, who regard no law save that which relates to their own adornment. And they seem to have carried out every possible trimming idea with the utmost attention to detail.

Surely there have been artists somewhere to make these clothes, for they reflect the thought of design and dressmaking art which have gone into their making. Being mere breaths of covering as far as their fabrics are concerned, they carry much embroidery and tucking and trimming. The fact is that, although the summer frock looks so simple and plain that it might be blown away by a breath of wind, it involves a great deal of intricate handwork artfully distributed.

Colors, Charming Features.

The colors of the organdies are, perhaps, the most charming features. They have no restrictions, and because of the transparencies of the material are never garish in the least degree. They are simply blooming bits of summer shading, and by reason of the way they catch the light succeed in being about the most sparkling creations of the season. The favorite combination of the organdies or the voiles is to mix one color with another, and the most exquisite things are being done in carrying to the last degree of perfection the combining of colors. Then, there is the practice of setting off a deep color against white, and this, having been done by the French, has been taken up by the American designers to the end that some of the most interesting frocks of the season have been developed along these lines.

In one type of organdie frock the organdie itself is a light blue, and, although there is a wide fichu to make the upper part of the bodice as becoming as possible, there is a skirt provided with an extra fullness upon which is superimposed a series of medallions made up of embroidered organdie interspersed with lace. This embroidery is all done by hand with the utmost care and attention. Only the French can do it, for in this country we are too hurried to give our time to anything so exquisite. These medallions in all possible shapes can be bought by the single item so that they may be inserted in the general make-up of the dress without the slightest trouble. They are already hand embroidered and for sale in some of the exclusive shops, so that if you have the least bit of ingenuity at command you will be able to incorporate them in a dress of your own. After all, the dresses are of the simplest of lines and proportions. The only thing that they demand to be in tune with the season's output is that they shall have much fullness and ample proportions.

Present Style Tendencies.

The dress embellished with square medallions of embroidered handwork is one of those which exhibits the present style tendencies with the utmost grace and skill. It has within its limitations all of the elements of the present style. There is the full skirt; there are the hand-embroidered motifs; there is the belt wound around until it looks like a veritable rope; and there is the fichu which gives the dress the style tendency which marks it as a product of the present season.

Any one of these points would be sufficient to make one dress look smart enough to join the procession of the leaders of the season, but this one possesses all of them in a marked degree. Its color is a light blue, which has with it a mixture of green that is most alluring. Then the medallions, which are square, are made up of a mixture of cream-white filet combined with inserted bits of embroidered organdie. As for the belt, one of those which accentuates the waistline, it is made up of a twisting of a wide silver ribbon with a strand of black velvet ribbon. It is a thick twist which makes the waistline look as wide as possible and which, at the same time, provides a decorative effect. It is combined with the dress, made up of a combination of light blue and white with all the subtle bits of hand stitching and embroidery and fluting that it is possible to imagine.

There is another organdie dress with full side panels which are embroidered along their lower edges. This is made of one of those new shades of organdie which have given to yellow a place in the realm of fashion which was never accorded to it before. Now the frock is made all of yellow. The ornamentation around the throat line is done with puffings of the same yellow organdie. The side panels on the skirt are embroidered in a cream white which manages to adapt itself with the general color scheme so that it shall be a distinct part of the whole. The underskirt is shorter than the full side panels, and as this is one of the style characteristics of the season, it is exactly in tune with the rest of the garments that are being created by the foremost designers. Around the waistline there is the simplest possible arrangement of a black velvet ribbon in a narrow width, the only touch of black about a filmy dress which, in all other respects, is of the slightest and most inconsequential of materials. All of the rest of the gown is made of yellow and cream white. And this one hint of black about the waistline serves to give it that touch which is just the note to set off the whole design.

Interesting Silk Dresses.

At the smart places where society gathers in the summer there are plenty of interesting silk dresses seen for afternoon and more formal wear. One of these is made of a combination of coffee-colored crepe de chine with an applique about the waistline of black velvet ribbon cut in strips of differing lengths. About the line of the low-cut neck and sleeves there is a pattern of

Light Blue Organdie Frock Ornamented With Frills Around Fichu; Embroidery and Lace Medallions.

this black velvet ribbon which establishes the design as something that is carried out through every line of the garment.

A drooping hat is worn with the dress, which has for its top a layer of tan silk to match the dress and for the under portion a facing of black velvet. Around the edge there is a flange of black malines which helps to give that becoming touch to the hat which is so essential.

The silk and chiffon things which are being worn for the late summer show that tendency to circular sides which makes them distinctive. There is much fullness about these gowns and when you come to examine the way in which they are made you will find that they have inserted circular panels at the sides of the skirt which impart to them a sweeping and becoming line.

VIVID COLORS FOR EVENING WEAR

Brilliant Hues of Velvet Characterize the Cape Style Wraps for Formal Occasions.

Evening wraps are for the most part in cape style, and are made in very brilliant colored velvet (frequently in a light and dark shade of the same colored) in rich metal brocades, or in matelasse. The full length, straight, Persian coat with wide, straight sleeves set in at a deep armhole also is a favored type for evening wraps, says Dry Goods Economist. All evening wraps are lavishly trimmed with fur.

Evening gowns are brilliant in color, and are draped on the classic lines of the old Roman toga, or are made with flat bodices extending in points onto the skirt at both back and front, with draperies or panel effects from below the hips to the hem. Skirts are of irregular length, cover the ankle, and sweep the floor at certain spots. Trains, when shown, are hung from the hips or from the side of the front. All evening bodices are sleeveless.

Both the square and pointed decolletage are used; but the new decolletage is round, and is lower at the back than at the front. Dancing dresses in colored metal laces, heavily beaded, are shown, with ankle-length skirts and with full length, free panel backs.

Bright blues on the order of royal are featured in metal satins, while flame, coral, reddish purples, and soft shades of jade are emphasized in crepes and velvets. White crepe satin, embroidered in crystal or in silver, stands out as a leader for evening, and favorable mention is made of plain draped gowns in black crepe satin, with a touch of brilliant color at the waist line.

Dresses of Ratine.

Cross-barred ratine dresses and separate skirts are worn extensively, these sometimes having slip-on sweaters repeating the color of the bar.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 10

TEACHING THE LAW OF GOD

LESSON TEXT—Neh. 8:1-18.

GOLDEN TEXT—Teach me, O Lord, the way of thy statutes; and I shall keep it unto the end.—Ps. 119:33.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Deut. 6:4-9; Acts 17:1-9, 10-15; Col. 1:9-11.

PRIMARY TOPIC—The Joy of Learning God's Word.

JUNIOR TOPIC—How a Whole City Heard God's Word.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—The Power of the Word of God.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Community Bible Study.

It will be of interest and profit to present this lesson as an ideal Sunday school class:

I. A Model Bible Class (vv. 1-6).

1. The Eager Assembly (v. 1). The people gathered themselves together and "spake unto Ezra to bring the book of the Law." It was not a matter of the teacher urging the class to come together, but the class with yearning hearts requesting the teacher to come with God's Word. What a delight to teach such a class! It is a most undesirable task to feed a child which is unwilling to eat. People need to come frequently together to hear God's Word. The Bible is the only book for the Sunday school.

2. The Representative Assembly (v. 2). The class was made up of men, women and children. The men then did not leave the church-going to the women. Neither were the children left at home with nurses or to play on the streets. God's Word should be taught to all classes, men, women and children.

3. An Appreciative Assembly (v. 3). Their ears were attentive from morning to midday. So eager were they to know God's Word that they did not get tired although the lesson lasted for five or six hours. There was no pulling of watches in that class.

4. Due Reverence Shown God's Word (vv. 4, 5). When Ezra opened the Law all the people stood up. This they did out of respect for the holy book. The reason there is not proper reverence for the Bible is that people are not taught to believe it is God's Word. Reverence in the house of God will only be when the Bible is regarded as God's very words.

5. They Joined Heartily in the Prayer (v. 6). As Ezra led them in prayer the people joined heartily in saying "Amen! Amen!" bowing their faces to the ground.

II. A Model Bible Teacher (vv. 7, 8).

1. He Stood Up Where the People Could See Him (v. 5). The position and bearing of the teacher has much to do with the attention and interest of the class.

2. He Read Distinctly (v. 8). Teachers should take particular heed to this. Much Bible reading is greatly to the discredit of the Word and the reader.

3. Caused the People to Understand the Reading (v. 8). The supreme business of the teacher is to make the Word of God so plain that all, old and young, can understand.

III. The Impressions Made (vv. 9-18).

The effect of teaching God's Word is most important. In this case it was very encouraging.

1. Conviction of Sin (v. 9). The Word of God brings conviction of sin (Acts 2:37). It is quick and powerful (Heb. 4:12). The way to get conviction of sin is by teaching the Word of God, not by appealing to the emotions by telling death-bed stories. The people had real cause for sorrow—they were far from God! They not only had become worldly and the rich were in their greed oppressing the poor, but they were perplexed through their mixed marriages. What conviction of sin the teaching of God's Word would effect today along this line!

2. Weeping Turned Into Joy (vv. 10-12). When sins have been perceived and confessed God would not have His children to be sad. Continued mourning will not atone for the sins that are past. It unfits one for present tasks and dishonors a pardoning God. Besides, joy has a salutary effect upon one's entire being. It quickens the circulation of the blood and gives buoyancy to life. "The joy of the Lord is your strength" (v. 10).

3. Shared Their Blessings With Others (vv. 10-12). Christianity is not having a good time alone; it is sharing our prosperity with others. True joy manifests itself in giving to others. Pure religion goes out to minister to the poor (Jas. 1:27).

4. The People Obeyed (vv. 13-18). In their acquaintance with the Scriptures they found that the Feast of Tabernacles had been long neglected. As soon as they understood the Scriptures they went forth to do as they had been told. They went to work and kept this sacred feast in a way that it had not been kept since the days of Joshua (v. 17). If the Scriptures were read and made plain many things could be found which have not been compiled with. In the keeping of this feast they dwelt in booths, thus typifying their pilgrim character and bringing to their remembrance the days of their wilderness journey. As children of Abraham we should look forward to a city which hath foundations.

Why Go to Church?

The churches keep alive the sense of the greatness of humanity. If I did not go to church for anything else, I should go for this. The sermon might be stupid; then I should not listen to it. The prayers might not suit me; then I should pass them by. The music might grate on my ear; I should try not to hear it. One would be there greater than the temple; greater than its liturgy, its prayers, its priests, its ritual, my brother, man bowed before my Father, God.—James Freeman Clarke.

The Eyes of Others.

It is the eyes of other people that ruin us. If all but myself were blind, I should neither want a fine house nor fine furniture.—Franklin.

Our Faults.

We confess small faults, in order to insinuate that we have no great ones.—Rochefoucauld.

Man.

Man is a reasoning rather than a reasonable animal.—Alexander Hamilton.

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Pays

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

VOL. XXXV. NO. 36.

MAYNARD AND 3 OTHERS KILLED

30,000 at Rutland, Vt., Witness Quadruple Tragedy

PLANE PLUNGES 2000 FEET

Parachute Fails—"Dare Devil" Smith, Hero Of Many Thrilling Drops, At Last Meets Death.

Rutland, Vt.—Before a crowd of 30,000 assembled at the Rutland Fair Grounds a "flying circus" staged with airplanes and balloons was turned into a tragedy, four participants meeting death, one of whom was Lieut. Belvin W. Maynard, known as the "Flying Parson," winner of the 1919 round-trip transcontinental aerial race from New York to San Francisco, and an Army aviator of distinction in the World War.

An airplane crashed from a height of 2,000 feet, carrying to their deaths the pilot, mechanic and a passenger. A few hours later an aeronaut, leaping from balloon 1,500 feet in the air, was killed when his parachute failed to open. The dead:

Lieut. Belvin W. Maynard, pilot of the airplane.

Lieut. L. R. Wood, of Ticonderoga, N. Y., passenger with Maynard.

Mechanic Charles Mionette, of Plattsburg, N. Y.

Henry A. (Dare Devil) Smith, of Boston, aeronaut.

Lieutenant Maynard and his companions, who had been making daily flights at the fair grounds, crashed about 1 o'clock in a field near the grounds. Hardly had the crowd recovered from the shock and thrill of this tragedy when the second accident came. Smith, a professional aeronaut, had already made two successful parachute leaps at various altitudes during the afternoon. On the third attempt the parachute was seen to open slightly, then close up tightly. Then the aeronaut dropped like a plummet, falling just outside the fence of the grounds.

Smith, who was 43 years of age, had been giving parachute exhibitions at fairs throughout the East for the past ten years and was regarded as one of the best in his line. Two years ago while attempting a parachute drop from an airplane, at Lynn, Mass., he fell 800 feet and was severely injured. The aeronaut claimed that his average was 20 parachute drops a year.

Lieutenant Maynard and his two companions crashed to almost instant death when their plane went into a nose dive at an altitude of 2,000 feet and fell to earth.

Lieutenant Wood and Charles Mionette, who with Lieutenant Maynard comprised the personnel of a "flying circus" that had entertained large crowds daily for a week with stunt flying, went up today as passengers. Both were instantly killed. Lieutenant Maynard, who piloted the plane, was breathing when spectators rushed to the wreck, but died on the way to the hospital.

The three aviators, using Maynard's machine, took off the field about 1 o'clock for an exhibition flight. They had performed several of the stunts on their program when, at an altitude of 2,000 feet, Lieut. Maynard tried a tail spin, apparently believing that he was a greater altitude. The plane refused to respond and fell into a nose dive, landing in a corn field at the edge of the fair grounds, a mass of wreckage.

Governor Hartness and staff were among the crowd, which was the largest in the history of the fair.

The body of Lieut. Maynard was sent to his home at Maynard, N. C. The local post of the American Legion took charge of the arrangements and escorted the casket to the train.

New York.—Lieut. Belvin W. Maynard, "the Flying Parson," who crashed to his death in an airplane at Rutland, Vt., became internationally known in 1919 when he won the round-trip trans-continental race between New York and San Francisco.

When the United States went to war with Germany Maynard was a student in the Wake Forest Theological Seminary, a Baptist institution at Raleigh, N. C. At commencement time in June he went into the Army, enlisting as a private, and soon was sent overseas.

In the aviation service he rapidly advanced and was commissioned a lieutenant. He showed such aptitude for the air that he was designated a reserve military aviator, a coveted distinction, and shortly afterwards was appointed chief test pilot at the big air base of the American Expeditionary Forces at Romorantin, France. There, in that dangerous capacity, he flew hundreds of machines of every type. While at Romorantin he gained public note by setting a world's loop-the-loop record, turning over 318 times without losing altitude.

Coming home after 17 months in France, Maynard was made chief test pilot at Hazelhurst Field, Long Island.

In August, 1919, he won the New York-to-Toronto-and-return air derby.

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE WINS

Anti-Saloon League Candidates Snowed Under.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Robert M. LaFollette, by a landslide vote, was nominated for United States Senator by the Republicans of Wisconsin. He defeated William A. Ganfield by a majority of nearly 150,000, and probably will run against Mrs. Jesse J. Hooper for re-election in November. The Senator carried the entire slate of State officials to victory with one possible exception.

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Two weeks ago the Hudson with another noted fli Virginia Lent, an made them man a

HARD COA MINE

Scale Committe Agre

NORMAL PRO

Hoover To See O For Distribu Limitat Con

Philadelphia. — and operators, h wage differences months of contr will be made to coal as soon as committee summ into session here prove the agreem day and to call a of miners at Wi the new pact form

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Members of the rived here Sunday knowledge of th This was due to t nouncement of t made so late Sat information did mitteemen before city. The agreem general approval mitteemen and u ticipated by them vention ratify the

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BULL CHAS

Forgets Being H Red

Braintree, Mass to have bulls e nals, according t road brakemen.

A bull at Brain dered onto the ra a train was appr

The locomotive and pushed him all good train pra stopped to see wh to the bull and a rear to stick up a coming trains.

The bull, peeved forgetting that he at the red-flaggin thunderbolt. The bull to the plat time.

"VET" HOSPITA

Award Made Fo Tuske

Washington.—A for road constru States Veterans' at Tuskegee, Ala gernon Blair, of was announced mary Clifford, of contract covers construction, one pleted in six mo in eight months.

Work on the Tuskegee, which is progressing r clared, and the the new institutio well ahead of the tract.

TO BAN GRA

Reading City Ar Agree On $

Reading, Pa.—A agreement by wh here will be elim $4,500,000 have t city officials, Re cials and the Cha The Seventh stre shifted to Lemon will run under t with a passenge street.